THE

Christian History;

Containing Accounts of the Propagation and Revival of Religion in Great Britain, America, &c.

Saturday JANUARY 5. 1744. \$ No. 97.

An Account of the late Revival of Religion at Taunton; finished.

Ometimes; as before observed, they are comforted and refreshed by renewed Discoveries of the Glory of God in the Face of Jesus.—Then how do they bless his holy Name which is infinitely exalted above all Blessing and Praise! How feelingly and delightfully they tell of the Wonders of his Love to such unworthy Creatures as they are! How do they speak of the Glories of Free-Grace, of the Way of Salvation by Christ, of the Pleasures of Religion! How feelingly do they appear to loth and abhor themselves, repenting in Dust and Ashes;—to long to live always thus near to God; to be freed from Sin in Heart and Life; to fear a resting in their Frames, in themselves, or any Thing short of Christ; and to labour to grow in Grace and in the Knowledge of our Lord and Saviour.

Some indeed appear to have more clear and frequent Difcoveries of the Glory of the Lord, and make swifter Advances in the divine Life; living nearer to God, exercising more Tenderness Watchfulness & Circumspection in their Christian Walk than others; and grow more in a doctrinal and expetimental Acquaintance with God and Christ, and the New-Covenant Way of Salvation, and with the Deceits uness and

desperate Wickedness of their own Hearts.

But God seems to be leading most or all of them into the Wilderness; to humble and prove them, that they may see those of their Hearts, and may be taught to live more by Frith and less by Sense:

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The indeed as I before intimated, the wife Virgins are too much flumbring with the Foolish; but some seem to have a greater Sense of it than others, and mourn more under it and after Deliverance from it.

And tho' many, as I have faid before, who were awakened, have fallen away to their former Security; yet what Wondar is it? Is it any Thing new? Or what might not have been expected? Is this therefore a Reason for concluding, that either those were not under scriptural Convictions, or that other

have not been converted ?

And tho' further, a few that received Joy and Comfort, give awful Proof that they never experienced a faving Change; and even some that made a public Profession of Christ, give awful Grounds to sear less they are Strangers to him; yet are these Things so strange and unheard of, as to give Warrant to conclude that none of them are any better? There are, and have ever been Hypocrites, and Stony-ground Hearers in the Church; and shall we act agreable to Scripture or Reason if we say that therefore none are fincere? Indeed there is abundant Reason to bless God, that so few of the professed Subjects of this Work appear to apostatize in Proportion to the great Numbers who give all the Evidences of a supernatural and abiding Change that we can reasonably expect.

And tho' two, as I remember, for a few Hours whilst under Convictions of Sin and Wrath, were so over-power'd as to lose the free Exercise of Reason; yet is this so anti-scriptural as to warrant us to conclude the Persons were not under the Convictions of the Holy Spirit, tho' distracted by divine Ter-

rors, as Heman was ?

And tho' I believe, fome have been tinctured with Entha-fiasin, which I believe they are come or coming off from, as they grow more experienced; yet is it at all wonderful that true Christians should be thus tinctured; when we consider the remaining Darkness of their Understandings, the Malice and Subtlety of Satan, with our natural Proneness to run from one Extream to another?

As to what has been reported of the Subjects of this Work, that they Neglect their fecular Business by going to so many Meetings; -- I would say, it has not been so with us; but they have generally, and I know not but universally, worked as much or more than ever, and with more Cheersulness and Delight, and I trust some of them from Gospel Principles.

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They have indeed been more conversant in the Duties of Religion; but they have redeemed their Time for these Purposes from Idleness, Tavern-baunting, Frolicks, merry Meetings, and vain Conversation: and where is the Harm of this to the Church or Common-Wealth? Indeed some whilst under great Convictions or strong Consolation might, & I believe did, in some Measure neglect their Business: But what Wonder of this?

I would observe here, that for all the Cry there may have been about so many Meetings of late Years, as if such and such Places or Persons would be undone; God has been pleased to load us abundantly with his Benefits, to give as great or greater Plenty of Provision these sew Years past than ever.

As for what is reported about Divisions being occasioned by this Work; I would say, --- It has been I believe the accidental Cause thereof, which I think is no just Ground of Prejudice against it. It cannot be expected that the Power of Godline's should flourish in such a Degree as it has done, and not be opposed by the Devil and the Lusts of Men. But the Dectrines infissed on and blessed here in carrying on this Work, have no other than an accidental Tendency to create Divisions; as you may see in the Account of them I have given you; and the Subjects of the Work and such as appear friendly to it are united by these Things.

To fum up all in a Word--- There are many Things reported of the Subjects of this Work, about their Imprudencies, leregularities, &c. some of which are false or gross Misrepresentations, or charging those Things upon all which some pretended over are guilty of; or may I think be accounted for by confidering either that many appear friendly to this Work who are unconverted, or that those who are converted, are in a State of Impersection.

But if Persons will receive none as Christians or as under a divine Influence except such as they can see no Fault in. --- where will they find any Christians in their Esteem then

upon Earth.

And now, if after the Account I have endeavoured to give of the Revival and Progress of a Work of God among this People in the late Day of his great Grace, any reject it for a wild Scene of Enthusiasm; give me Leave to ask, "What true Religion is, and where we shall find it? If true Religion

true Religion is, and where we shall find it? If true Religion is not to be found in these Things, where shall we find any Religion save the Religion of Nature? I freely confess,

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for my own Part, that if these Things are not true Religion, I know not what it is either in Theory or by Experience, But who is the Author of these Things, and what are their Tendency? Is it not evident that they are from God and lead directly to God? Who is he that opens the Eyes of blind Sinners to fee their Sin and Mifery by Nature? Who awakens those who were at ease in Zion, making them earneftly follicitous to be brought out of the Kingdom of Darkness into the Kingdom of God's dear Son? Who discovers to Men the Secrets of their Hearts exactly answering to what is written in God's Word concerning them; humbles them at the Feet of divine Sovereignty, and brings them to submit to the Righteousness of God; opens their Eyes to see the Glory, All-fufficiency, Suitableness and Willingness of the dear Redeemer to fave even the chief of Sinners who come unto God by him; giving them a spiritual View of these great Truths according to the Scripture, effectually perfuading and enabling them to receive him and rest upon him and bim alone for Salvation according to the Gospel? Who makes Sinners fee and feel their spiritual Poverty, and mourn under it and vehemently and infatiably hunger and thirst after Christ and bis Righteousness, esteeming him as the chiefest among ten Thousand, as One altogether lovely, &c. Who opens the Eves of Sinners to see the odious Nature and Deferts of Sin, and the real Beauty of Holiness, and makes them prize and long and feek after Christ's whole Salvation? Who makes them complain of indwelling Sin as their grearest Burden, and long for perfect Deliverance therefrom, for Purity of Heart and Life? Who changes their Tempers, fo that they come to love and relish those Things which once they hated and diffelished, and so è contrà? Who makes them leave of their former finful Ways, and change their vain Companions for the Company of those who are most serious and spiritual; makes them delight in and attend diligently and ferioufly upon Ordinances, and yet mourn if they only meet with empty Ordinances, &c. Who is the Author of these Things? But the eternal, fovereign and almighty Spirit of Grace? For which torever adored be his holy Name.

And what is the natural Tendency of these Things but to make Men holy, perfect and bappy, according to the Account given us of the Recovery of fallen Man in the Gospel? If these Things are only the Effects of an overheated Imagination,

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how shall I be certain of the Reality of any Thing, that I love any Person, or delight in any Thing, &c But I sorbear-only I would say to those who cavil at or reject these Things as the Work of Satan, idle Dreams or Imagination, &c. come raste and see: candidly and impartially examine and let Scripture be Judge.---It seems if they would do thus, their Minds would be changed.---But perhaps some will say that these Things which you have given us an Account of and call a Work of God are right and scriptural.---You have nothing against these Things.

Well, I have endeavoured to write the Truth.--I have converfed with the Subjects of this Work, and am bound in Charity to believe what they fay they have been convinced of, &c. upon which their Lives were changed, &c. which Things I have endeavoured to give you an Account of.

My Prayer to God has been that I might do it with Uprightness and Sincerity as in his Sight, and I hope I have had in some Measure his gracious Affistance. May God accept of it as a Testimony for him, and accompany it with his Blessing, mercifully forgiving me all my Instructions which I have been guilty of in writing it, for his Names Sake!

And thus defiring your Prayers for me that I may make full Proof of my Ministry, &c. for my Charge, that God would graciously revive and carry on his own Work here more glo-ously.----that he would plead his own Cause and Work when Men make void his Law.---I subscribe my self your younger and unworthy Fellow-Labourer in the Gospel of the dearest Jesus,

Josiah Crocker.

P. S. I have been in some Measure acquainted with the late Revival of Religion in many other Places, as in Middleborough both Parishes, in Plimouth, some of the Parishes in Bridgewater, Raynham, Berkeley, Norton, Attleborough, Martha's-Vineyard, and other Places. And as far as I am capable of judging, the divineInfluence is the true Spring thereof, and the Revival appears to be the same for Substance in every of these Places.---They appear to have the same Grounds of Distress and Joy, &c. the same After-Complaints and Delights, evidencing, that it is the same Omnipresent sovereign and eternal Spirit of Grace, who is the Author of these Things, who gives forth his Influences to what

what Person or People, and whensoever he will and none may flay his almighty Hand, or fay unto him what dost thou, or why doft thou thus. The fameSpirit ourFore-Fathers and we have been praying for, &c. tho' it may be fome of us knew not what we did .--- As the personal Coming of the Meffias in the Flesh, &c. which the Jews had been praying and waiting for, was not according to the Expectations of the carnal Yews, yea, his own Disciples laboured under much Ignorance, and had many gross Apprehensions of his Person Manner of Coming, Kingdom, &c. May we not therefore justly expect that Christ's coming to his People according to his Promise by his Spirit, tho' they have been praying for it, should be mistaken by many of his professed People. We are so prone to limit the holy One of Ifrael, thro' our natural Ignorance, Pride, &c. that we are for rejecting him when he comes not to us and works not according to that Plan we have laid out in our ownMinds for him to work by, &c. O let us judge of God and his Works by Faith, according to the Scriptures.

Yours, &c.

J. Crecker.

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As we are about to give the Public some Account of the late extraordinary Work of God in this Metropolis of New-Eng-LAND; we think it convenient to insert previously some Accounts of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, an eminent Instrument thereof; as they successively arrived before his Appearance here, and which prepar'd the Way for his Entertainment and successful Labours among us.

T was in the Year 1738, we were first surprized with the News of Mr. Whitesteld as a young Minister of the Church of England of staming Piety, and Zeal for the Power of Godliness: Who this Year sail'd from London to Gibraltar and Georgia +; being appointed Minister of Frederica in that Province, and after a few Months Stay returned thro' Ireland to England for Priests Orders, | being ordained only a Deacon before.

⁺ His two first Journals. | Letter to the Prebendary of St. Pauls.

The Year following we were yet more surprized to hear of his Preaching the Doctrines of the Martyrs and other Reformers, which were the same our Fore-Fathers brought over hither: Particularly the great Doctrines of Original Sin, of Regeneration by the DIVINE SPIRIT, Justification by Faith only, &c. and this with amazing Assiduity Power and Success: which extraordinary Appearance, especially in the Church of England, together with the vast Multitudes of People that slock'd to hear him, drew our Attention to every Thing that was published concerning him.

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The latter End of this Year he left England, being presented by the Honourable Trustees of Georgia to the Living at Savanna: and arrived at Philadelphia the second of November, preached there on Lord's-Day and every Day in the Week after. November 8th, began to preach from the Court-House Gallery about six at Night to near six Thousand People, who stood in awful Silence to hear him; and so every Night'till Lord's-Day Evening. November 12th, He set out for New-York: Where he arrived two Days after, and there also preach'd with great Power and Efficacy. An Account of which, with some more particular Description of his Person and Dostrines, were drawn up by an ingenious Gentleman, and publish'd in the New-England Journal, from which we select the following Passages:

THE Rev. Mr. Whitefield arrived at the City of New-York on Wednesday the 14th Instant, a little before Night. The next Day in the Afternoon he preached in the Fields to many Hundreds of People.

Among the Hearers, the Person who gives this Account, was one. I fear Curiosity was the Motive that led me and many others into that Assembly. I had read two or three of Mr. Whitesield's Sermons and Part of his Journal, and from thence had obtained a settled Opinion, that he was a good Man. Thus far was I prejudiced in his Favour. But then having heard of much Opposition, and many Clamours against him, I tho't it possible that he might have carried Matters too far.—That some Enthusiasm might have mix'd itself with his Piety, and that his Zeal might have exceeded

[†] Several New-England Journals. | No. 659.

his Knowledge .--- With these Prepossessions I went into the Fields; when I came there, I faw a great Number of People, consisting of Christians of all Denominations, some Jews, and a few, I believe, that had no Religion at all. When Mr. Whitefield came to the Place before defigned, which was a little Eminence on the fide of aHill, he flood ftill & beckned with his Hand, and dispos'd the Multitude upon the Descent, before, and on each fide of him. He then prayed most excellently, in the same Manner (I guess) that the first Ministers of the Christian Church prayed, before they were shackled with The Assembly soon appeared to be divided into two Companies, the one of which I confidered under the Name of GOD's Church, and the other the Devil's Chappel. The first were collected round the Minister, and were very ferious and attentive. The last had placed themselves in the Skirts of the Assembly, and spent most of their Time in gigling, scoffing, talking and laughing. I believe the Minister faw them, for in his Sermon, observing the Cowardice and Shamefacedness of Christians in Christ's Cause, he pointed towards this Assembly, and reproached the former with the Boldness and Zeal with which the Devil's Vassals serve him. Towards the last Prayer, the whole Assembly appeared more united, and all became hush'd and still; a solemn Awe and Reverence appeared in the Faces of most, a mighty Energy attended the Word. I heard and felt fomething astonishing and surprising, but, I confess, I was not at that Time fully rid of my Scruples. But as I tho't I faw a visible Presence of GOD with Mr. Whitefield, I kept my Doubts to my felf.

Under this Frame of Mind, I went to hear him in the Evening at the Presbyterian Church, where he expounded to above two Thousand People within & without Doors. I never in my Life, saw so attentive an Audience: Mr. Whitesteld spake as one having Authority: All he said was Demonstration, Life and Power! The Peoples Eyes and Ears hung on his Lips. They greedily devour'd every Word. I came Home associated! Every Scruple vanished; I never saw nor heard the like; and I said within my self, Surely God is with this Mane of a Truth. He preach'd and expounded in this Mannet twice every Day for four Days, and his Evening Assemblies were

continually increasing.

(To be continued.)